

STAY BY STEP.

The Carnegie Plants Resuming Operations.

Conflicting Reports About Breaks in the Strikers' Ranks.

Private Iams Enters Suits Against Militia Officers.

Preparations for a Vigorous Prosecution of All Who Took Part in the Great Riot and Subsequent Outrages.

By Telegraph to The Times.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 1.—[By the Associated Press.] There has been no effort as yet to get ball for Bergman. Attorney Friedman takes no stock in the report that friends in New York are endeavoring to raise a fund for Bergman's defense. Marcus Albrecht, an old shoemaker, was arrested by the Allegheny police this evening, but after a short detention he was released. The old man was badly frightened and denied that he was an anarchist. He said he was formerly a member of the Allegheny group, but resigned several months ago. Bergman is a stranger to him, he said, and he knew nothing of the intended shooting of Frick.

The thirty-third street mill was started today, and the operations will be resumed in the puddling department. The strikers did not interfere with the non-union men. The firm claims to have fifteen skilled men at work in the Union mills and twenty-seven at Homestead. This is denied by the strikers.

The Duquesne mills did not resume operations this morning with non-union men, none being brought in. The company posted notices giving the strikers until Wednesday evening to return to work.

Frick is entirely out of danger, but cannot go to his office this week.

The steamer Tide carried 200 non-union men to Homestead today. Joseph Driver, Charles Reynolds, John Williams and George Kincaid, brought here to take the places of strikers, this morning came to the city where they called upon the anarchists. The latter complained of the treatment they received while in the mill. All say they were brought here by false representations, and also that there are at least 100 men in the mill who want to come out, but are prevented by the officials, who will not allow them outside the high fence.

Mollick, the Long Branch Anarchist, has a hearing tomorrow. Friedman, attorney for the anarchists, will tomorrow ask for their release on bail.

W. J. Brennan, attorney of the Amalgamated Association, owing to the court not being in session, will not present until tomorrow. The trade tribunal set of 1883 providing for the settlement of all wage disputes by arbitration.

The petition is signed by fifty Homestead mill workers. But a tribunal cannot be appointed until the strike is ended. The company also signs the petition. Brennan said the object was to show the people that these men are anxious and willing to keep within the law and abide by any judicial settlement of the trouble.

AT THE MILL.

Conflicting Reports as to Breaks in the Strikers' Ranks.

HOMESTEAD (Pa.), Aug. 1.—[By the Associated Press.] General Superintendent Potter claims that there was a break in the ranks of the strikers in the mechanical department last night, and that twenty-five of the best skilled workmen returned to work this morning. A committee of strikers was at the gate when the men went in, and assert that only eight of the 1200 men in the mechanical department have broken away. It is said the men are several strikers in the mill influencing non-unionists to quit. This plan was adopted with great success in 1882, when the strikers went back to work and soon organized all non-union men and unionists, taking them out on another fight.

The company announces that twenty-seven old men have applied and been granted positions today; also, that over 100 men came from the mill. The influx of unskilled workmen, Superintendent Potter says, has been so great that he has telegraphed to send no more for the present. "We have broken the strike," he said. The strikers are apparently undaunted, however, and it is a rash and unwarranted conclusion that they will flock at once to the mill. They admit that some desertions have occurred, but claim that in a day or so those who did go to the mill will reconsider their action.

ALL TO BE PUNISHED.

Vigorous Prosecutions Promised for all Engaged in the Riot.

HOMESTEAD (Pa.), Aug. 1.—[By the Associated Press.] It is announced that those who participated in the brutal attack on the Pinkertons after their surrender July 6, will be prosecuted for aggravated assault and battery, highway robbery, larceny, pocket-picking and other crimes and misdemeanors. It is stated that several women who were participants in the riot during the time the men were in the gauntlet, and after taking their property did it, are to be prosecuted. The Amalgamated Association condemned this occurrence and is said to be aiding in gathering evidence against the offenders. The Pinkertons will take part in the prosecution by furnishing the evidence of the men who were assaulted and robbed.

It is said the Pinkertons will also prefer charges against the men engaged in the riot on July 6. It is claimed they have the names of 800 participants and will charge them with aggravated riot and assault.

The 100 deputies are increased to 300 shortly. Superintendent Potter says enough arms are in the mill to arm all their workmen if necessary.

THE CASE OF IAMS.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 1.—[By the Associated Press.] Information was this afternoon laid before Alderman Reilly by ex-private Iams against Col. Hawkins, Lieut. Col. Streator and Assistant Surgeon Grim, of the Tenth Cavalry, for aggravated assault and battery and assault and battery. Warrants were issued. The charge of aggravated assault was for trying Iams up by his chin and the assault and battery was for shaving his head.

A civil suit will also be brought for

damages, and the attorneys are confident of convicting the defendant on the charges made.

The Congressional Inquiry.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Representative Oates, chairman of the special subcommittee that investigated the labor troubles at Homestead, has prepared his report and submitted it to the subcommittee today. The report discusses the logical questions that suggested themselves as a result of the evidence taken. These questions are substantially as follows: Was the Carnegie Company justified in reducing the scale of wages? Was the treatment of their employees kind and just? Were the employees justified in their conduct in the trouble? Was the company justified in employing Pinkertons to guard its property, and has Congress any jurisdiction in the matter? These questions are each discussed at greater or less length.

STOLEN FROM THE PURSER.

Theft of Money and Gems on a Pacific Mail Steamer. NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—[By the Associated Press.] Panama telegraphic advices state that the steamship San José, of the Pacific Mail Steamship line, Capt. Russell, arrived there last night. She left San Francisco July 15 for Panama by the way of Acapulco. Passengers were not allowed to land at Acapulco on July 22, and there was considerable excitement on the steamship when it was learned that the restriction was made owing to a reported theft of money and jewelry. One of the passengers it appears entrusted several bags, containing money and gems, amounting in value to \$12,500 to the purser, who had been thirty-two years in the service of the company and whose integrity is regarded as above suspicion. The money and valuables were stolen on the voyage, but by whom is a mystery.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The New Teachers Were Assigned to Their Schools.

A Batch of Bids Opened and Referred to the Building Committee—School.

Books from Classic Boston.

The Board of Education met in regular session last night, Dr. Kierulff in the chair, and Messrs. Mansfield, Davis, Barber, Crowley and Marsh and Mrs. Hughes present, and consumed about two hours and a half in transacting business which might have been disposed of in twenty minutes.

After the annual preliminaries had been disposed of, a communication was read from Mrs. Packard with reference to certain books for use at the High school, which matter was referred to the Classification Committee.

The same committee was opened, read and referred to the Building Committee: For the construction of four additional rooms at the Alpine street schoolhouse: Frank Glencross, \$400; Marsh & Blunt, \$8700; Remington & Chadey, \$6627; J. Berchtolt & Co., \$6690; W. S. Hurlbut, \$8400.

For the construction of four additional rooms at the Seventeenth street schoolhouse: Frank Glencross, \$400; Marsh & Blunt, \$8700; Remington & Chadey, \$6627; J. Berchtolt & Co., \$6690; W. S. Hurlbut, \$8400.

For an additional two rooms at the Harbortree schoolhouse: Frank Glencross, \$400; Marsh & Blunt, \$8700; Remington & Chadey, \$6627; J. Berchtolt & Co., \$6690; W. S. Hurlbut, \$8400.

For an additional two rooms at the First street schoolhouse: Frank Glencross, \$400; Marsh & Blunt, \$8700; Remington & Chadey, \$6627; J. Berchtolt & Co., \$6690; W. S. Hurlbut, \$8400.

For an additional two rooms at the Second street schoolhouse: Frank Glencross, \$400; Marsh & Blunt, \$8700; Remington & Chadey, \$6627; J. Berchtolt & Co., \$6690; W. S. Hurlbut, \$8400.

For an additional two rooms at the Third street schoolhouse: Frank Glencross, \$400; Marsh & Blunt, \$8700; Remington & Chadey, \$6627; J. Berchtolt & Co., \$6690; W. S. Hurlbut, \$8400.

For an additional two rooms at the Fourth street schoolhouse: Frank Glencross, \$400; Marsh & Blunt, \$8700; Remington & Chadey, \$6627; J. Berchtolt & Co., \$6690; W. S. Hurlbut, \$8400.

For an additional two rooms at the Fifth street schoolhouse: Frank Glencross, \$400; Marsh & Blunt, \$8700; Remington & Chadey, \$6627; J. Berchtolt & Co., \$6690; W. S. Hurlbut, \$8400.

For an additional two rooms at the Sixth street schoolhouse: Frank Glencross, \$400; Marsh & Blunt, \$8700; Remington & Chadey, \$6627; J. Berchtolt & Co., \$6690; W. S. Hurlbut, \$8400.

For an additional two rooms at the Seventh street schoolhouse: Frank Glencross, \$400; Marsh & Blunt, \$8700; Remington & Chadey, \$6627; J. Berchtolt & Co., \$6690; W. S. Hurlbut, \$8400.

For an additional two rooms at the Eighth street schoolhouse: Frank Glencross, \$400; Marsh & Blunt, \$8700; Remington & Chadey, \$6627; J. Berchtolt & Co., \$6690; W. S. Hurlbut, \$8400.

For an additional two rooms at the Ninth street schoolhouse: Frank Glencross, \$400; Marsh & Blunt, \$8700; Remington & Chadey, \$6627; J. Berchtolt & Co., \$6690; W. S. Hurlbut, \$8400.

For an additional two rooms at the Tenth street schoolhouse: Frank Glencross, \$400; Marsh & Blunt, \$8700; Remington & Chadey, \$6627; J. Berchtolt & Co., \$6690; W. S. Hurlbut, \$8400.

For an additional two rooms at the Eleventh street schoolhouse: Frank Glencross, \$400; Marsh & Blunt, \$8700; Remington & Chadey, \$6627; J. Berchtolt & Co., \$6690; W. S. Hurlbut, \$8400.

For an additional two rooms at the Twelfth street schoolhouse: Frank Glencross, \$400; Marsh & Blunt, \$8700; Remington & Chadey, \$6627; J. Berchtolt & Co., \$6690; W. S. Hurlbut, \$8400.

For an additional two rooms at the Thirteenth street schoolhouse: Frank Glencross, \$400; Marsh & Blunt, \$8700; Remington & Chadey, \$6627; J. Berchtolt & Co., \$6690; W. S. Hurlbut, \$8400.

For an additional two rooms at the Fourteenth street schoolhouse: Frank Glencross, \$400; Marsh & Blunt, \$8700; Remington & Chadey, \$6627; J. Berchtolt & Co., \$6690; W. S. Hurlbut, \$8400.

For an additional two rooms at the Fifteenth street schoolhouse: Frank Glencross, \$400; Marsh & Blunt, \$8700; Remington & Chadey, \$6627; J. Berchtolt & Co., \$6690; W. S. Hurlbut, \$8400.

FROM ABROAD.

Excitement Over Bismarck's Latest Speech.

The Ex-Chancellor Hailed as a Champion of the People.

Startling Confessions of a Prisoner in Scotland.

Emperor William Arrives at Cowes and Has a Royal Welcome and Interview With Queen Victoria—Other Foreign News.

By Telegraph to The Times.

BERLIN, Aug. 1.—[By Cable and Associated Press.] The political speech made by Prince Bismarck in Jena yesterday is being excitedly criticized in this city. The *Tagblatt* commenting on the remarks of the ex-Chancellor noon, "It is in every way the most notable utterance he has given since he was ousted from office. In demanding that the convictions of the people be considered as more important than the will of the monarch, which an absolutist's caprice has rendered impossible, Prince Bismarck must have meant the introduction of a Parliamentary regime, although he did not use those exact words. Against the monarch the Liberals will have less to say than against the former Bismarck."

Prince Bismarck arrived at Schoenhause yesterday evening.

THE KAISER AT COWES.

The Advent of the Emperor Greeted with Much Excitement.

COWES (Isle of Wight), Aug. 1.—[By Cable and Associated Press.] At 9 o'clock the Admiralty yacht *Fire Queen*, having on board the Earl of Lonsdale, commander of the Portsmouth station, and all admirals and captains stationed there, steamed out of the harbor to meet the German Imperial yacht *Kaiser Adler* on which the Emperor William sailed from Wilhelmshaven. When off Sandown, the *Kaiser Adler* and her escort, the German ironclad *Beowulf*, were sighted and the usual salutes were fired. The Emperor was seen on the bridge of the *Kaiser Adler*. The flotilla arrived here at noon. When off Spithead the Emperor was given a royal salute by the warships stationed there. The Emperor was received at the landing stage by Count von Hatzfeldt, German Ambassador to England, and suitcases.

Before coming ashore the Emperor took a steam barge and visited the Moltke. After an inspection the Emperor and Duke of Connaught disembarked and were driven to Osborne House in a carriage drawn by the Queen's grays.

Emperor William remained with the Queen for an hour and then returned to his yacht. Later he went back to Osborne House and dined with the Queen. The Queen's cup aboard his yacht, the *Meteor*.

Gladstone Doing Well.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—Gladstone passed a good night. Sir Andrew Clarke, his physician, called upon him at noon today. To an Associated Press correspondent the physician stated that he was satisfied with Gladstone's progress. He said that Gladstone was not entirely rid of his cold and must spend at least another day in his bedroom. He is permitted, however, to receive colleagues on urgent business.

Confessed Many Crimes.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—A prisoner at Glasgow has confessed to the authorities that he was implicated in the murder of Lord Leirid, who was shot April 18, 1876, from ambush. The prisoner states he was concerned in the killing of Lord Mountmore, in County Mayo, in 1880, and that he was also hired to assassinate the man who killed the informer James Carey.

Elections in France.

PARIS, Aug. 1.—Returns of the triennial elections had in the provinces yesterday for members of the Councils General, received from 1132 districts, show a Republican gain of 110.

Election returns from 1284 districts show the election of 977 Republicans and 217 Conservatives. The Republicans have gained 150 seats.

Protest Against Balfour's Election.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—A petition was filed against the return of Balfour as a member of Parliament from the east division of Manchester, on the ground that bribery was resorted to at the election.

Dynamic Rumors at Paris.

PARIS, Aug. 1.—Several morning papers report an attempt made last night to blow up with dynamite several buildings in Versailles. So far, diligent inquiry fails to confirm the rumor.

The Sugar Trust Dies Hard.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 1.—The position taken by the Philadelphia sugar refiners and sundry individuals in the recent Sugar Trust case was more fully defined today by numerous answers filed in the United States Court to the Government's suit. The answer of the E. C. Knight Company admits that Searles did enter into a contract to take stock in that company, but denies that they ever entered into any combination to do the acts set forth in the bill. They joined in the contract because they were conditioned to offer a fair price for their work. That contract is not within the provisions of the anti-trust law and not within the jurisdiction of the United States courts. The contract was never consummated, because the purchasers took from their stockholders their shares of stock and did not buy the plant.

Wyoming Cattlemen's Cases.

CHEYENNE (Wyo.), Aug. 1.—The stockmen recently granted a change of venue arrived here today. It is thought the case against all but eight will be discontinued.

Sawmill Hands on a Strike.

STEVENS POINT (Wis.), Aug. 1.—Men employed in the sawmills of this city are on a strike. When Bosworth & Reilly's mill started this morning the men refused to go to work and marched to the other mills, calling out every employee. Just what is wanted is not definitely known, some claiming that they want an advance in wages, while others say they will be willing to work at the former wages, providing

the time is changed from eleven hours to ten hours for a day's work. MENNELL (Wis.), Aug. 1.—Nine hundred sawmill men, who struck last Friday, returned to work today and will settle the troubles by arbitration.

He Ought to Have Known Better.

(Detroit Tribune.) At the trotting park just after a heat: "Oh, Fred, your horse won't alter all. That's just splendid, isn't it?" "Wow! Didn't you hear the judges say Larry F. wins?" "The judges? Who are the judges?" "Well, what difference does that make? Merry Monarch came in first, didn't he?" "Yes, but the judges—"

"But who cares for the judges? Every body could see that in a first."

"You don't understand, Mary. Let—"

"Oh, of course not, but I've got eyes, and I could see that Merry Monarch was with it, and so could the people you bet with."

"He was set back for running."

"Who set him back?"

"Why, the judges."

"What have they got to do with it, anyhow. You had no business to bet."

"No."

"Well, it's good enough for you, anyhow. You had no business to bet."

"No."

"No."

"No."

"No."

"No."

"No."

"No."

"No."

"No."

"No."

"No."

"No."

"No."

"No."

"No."

"No."

"No."

"No."

"No."

"No."

"No."

"No."

"No."

"No."

"No."

"No."

"No."

"No."

"No."

"No."

"No."

"No."

"No."

"No."

"No."

"No."

"No."

"No."

"No."

"No."

"No."

"No."

"No."

"No."

"No."

"No."

"No."

"No."

"No."

"No."

"No."

"No."

"No."

"No."

"No."

"No."

"No."

"No."

"No."

"No."

"No."

"No."

"No."

"No."

"No."

"No."

"No."

"No."

"No."

"No."

"No."

"No."

"No."

COBB'S CASE.

The Alabama Statesman to Be Whitewashed,

And Watson to Be Censured for Making the Charges.

The World's Fair Appropriation Goes Over to the Next Session.

Friends of the Exposition Bitterly Indignant Over the Proposed Postponement—Monthly Statement of Public Debt—Notes.

By Telegraph to The Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—[By the Associated Press.] The special committee appointed to investigate the charges of drunkenness against members of the House resumed its session this morning and many witnesses testified that it was their opinion that Representative Cobb of Alabama was not drunk when he delivered his argument in the Noyes-Rockwell election contest. The witnesses generally testified that Cobb was suffering from the exhaustion incident to delivery, when in poor health, of a long speech marked by many interruptions and much badgering.

Mr. Byrum testified that it was not an unusual practice for members to take bouillon, coffee, beef tea and other stimulants out of cups during long continued arguments, and from his knowledge of Mr. Cobb's physical condition he was satisfied that the gentleman could not speak continuously for two hours without taking some stimulant.

Andrew Devine, one of the official stenographers of the House, produced the manuscript of the official report of Mr. Cobb's argument, and testified that he saw the same in Cobb's conduct to justify the charges made.

It is likely that Simpson of Kansas will file a minority report in behalf of his fellow Alliance member, Watson of Georgia, it being practically assured that the majority will at least make some strictures on Watson.

FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—[By the Associated Press.] Senate.—The Senate passed the joint resolution extending last year's appropriations until next Thursday without division.

Speeches on the tariff were delivered by Messrs. Hawley and Hiram, advocating protection, also denying a statement by Mr. Vest respecting the profits of the Arlington Woolen Mills. Mr. Vest had in a former speech asserted that the company in 1891 paid a dividend of 50 per cent, and that there had been troubles and strikes among its workmen. Both these assertions were characterized as absolutely false in a letter to Mr. Allison from Secretary Whitman, of the Arlington company.

Mr. Vest undertook to prove from Whitman's own report to the directors that his (Vest's) original assertion was practically correct. The resolution for the appointment of a committee to investigate the employment of Pinkerton detectives was reported back and went over without action.

House.—The House passed the bill changing the date of the dedication of the buildings of the World's Columbian Exposition from the 12th to the 18th of October.

Mr. Holman moved to suspend the rules and pass the joint resolution extending until August 4 appropriations of the Sundry Civil Act of last year. After a spirited discussion the resolution was passed without division.

Before the passage of the resolution there was a spicy debate. Mr. Holman made a speech of some length declaring that he had been acting in harmony with the action of the House, that the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Hopkins) had objected, Mr. Hopkins was willing, said Mr. Holman, to stop the wheels of legislation in order to stand before the House and country and a corporation in Chicago.

Mr. Reed of Maine replied. Mr. Holman, said he, had offered an example of unexampled courage. With a Democratic majority of more than 140, of which he was the recognized leader, the House had stopped the business of the Government and now Mr. Holman was endeavoring to charge this stoppage on somebody else. (Mr. Holman) had himself blocked the wheels of business.

The World's Fair legislation had received the sanction of the Senate without regard to party. Further than that, it had the sanction of the Democratic House, and there was nothing against it but the miserable technicality that some gentleman thought the World's Fair matter ought not to be on an appropriation bill. Yet the gentleman from Indiana had the courage to stand before the House and country and charge the result of his own action to another member, to charge in a house of 140 Democratic majority, the stopping of public business by a member of the minority.

The gentleman from Indiana had a long career; courage like that carried a man through Indiana.

Mr. Cummings of New York declared that the wheels of government were stopped by Mr. Holman's action. He testified that next to Mr. Holman Mr. Cummings was the most responsible for the condition in which the House found itself today.

Mr. McMillin of Tennessee asserted that the gentleman from Illinois had virtually said to the House, "You either give that \$5,000,000 to the World's Fair or you don't get your Sundry Civil Bill."

Mr. Holman moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill appropriating \$5,000,000 for the relief of the Mississippi flood sufferers.

Mr. Kilgore raised the point of no quorum but 63 members responding, the House adjourned.

CHICAGO MUST WAIT.

THE TIMES CIRCULATION.

INCREASE MORE THAN 60 PER CENT. IN TWO YEARS.

334,425 COPIES IN JULY.

Sworn Circulation of The Times at Various Periods since August, 1890.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA: ss.

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES, ss.

Personally appeared before me, H. G. OHS, president and general manager of the Times-Mirror Company, and George W. Crawford, foreman of the pressroom of the Los Angeles Times, who, being duly sworn, depose and say that the daily records and pressroom reports of the office show that the bona fide average daily circulation of The Times for the months given below was as follows:

For August, 1891.....6,713 copies

For July, 1891.....6,889

For June, 1891.....6,958

For May, 1891.....7,127

For April, 1891.....7,127

For March, 1891.....7,127

For February, 1891.....7,127

For January, 1891.....7,127

For December, 1890.....7,127

For November, 1890.....7,127

For October, 1890.....7,127

For September, 1890.....7,127

For August, 1890.....7,127

For July, 1890.....7,127

For June, 1890.....7,127

For May, 1890.....7,127

For April, 1890.....7,127

For March, 1890.....7,127

For February, 1890.....7,127

For January, 1890.....7,127

For December, 1889.....7,127

For November, 1889.....7,127

For October, 1889.....7,127

For September, 1889.....7,127

For August, 1889.....7,127

For July, 1889.....7,127

For June, 1889.....7,127

For May, 1889.....7,127

For April, 1889.....7,127

For March, 1889.....7,127

For February, 1889.....7,127

For January, 1889.....7,127

For December, 1888.....7,127

For November, 1888.....7,127

For October, 1888.....7,127

For September, 1888.....7,127

For August, 1888.....7,127

For July, 1888.....7,127

For June, 1888.....7,127

For May, 1888.....7,127

For April, 1888.....7,127

For March, 1888.....7,127

For February, 1888.....7,127

For January, 1888.....7,127

For December, 1887.....7,127

For November, 1887.....7,127

For October, 1887.....7,127

For September, 1887.....7,127

For August, 1887.....7,127

For July, 1887.....7,127

For June, 1887.....7,127

For May, 1887.....7,127

For April, 1887.....7,127

For March, 1887.....7,127

For February, 1887.....7,127

For January, 1887.....7,127

For December, 1886.....7,127

For November, 1886.....7,127

For October, 1886.....7,127

For September, 1886.....7,127

For August, 1886.....7,127

For July, 1886.....7,127

For June, 1886.....7,127

For May, 1886.....7,127

For April, 1886.....7,127

For March, 1886.....7,127

For February, 1886.....7,127

For January, 1886.....7,127

For December, 1885.....7,127

For November, 1885.....7,127

For October, 1885.....7,127

For September, 1885.....7,127

For August, 1885.....7,127

For July, 1885.....7,127

For June, 1885.....7,127

For May, 1885.....7,127

For April, 1885.....7,127

For March, 1885.....7,127

For February, 1885.....7,127

For January, 1885.....7,127

For December, 1884.....7,127

For November, 1884.....7,127

For October, 1884.....7,127

For September, 1884.....7,127

For August, 1884.....7,127

For July, 1884.....7,127

For June, 1884.....7,127

For May, 1884.....7,127

For April, 1884.....7,127

For March, 1884.....7,127

For February, 1884.....7,127

For January, 1884.....7,127

For December, 1883.....7,127

For November, 1883.....7,127

For October, 1883.....7,127

For September, 1883.....7,127

For August, 1883.....7,127

For July, 1883.....7,127

For June, 1883.....7,127

For May, 1883.....7,127

For April, 1883.....7,127

For March, 1883.....7,127

For February, 1883.....7,127

For January, 1883.....7,127

For December, 1882.....7,127

For November, 1882.....7,127

For October, 1882.....7,127

For September, 1882.....7,127

For August, 1882.....7,127

For July, 1882.....7,127

For June, 1882.....7,127

For May, 1882.....7,127

For April, 1882.....7,127

For March, 1882.....7,127

For February, 1882.....7,127

For January, 1882.....7,127

For December, 1881.....7,127

For November, 1881.....7,127

For October, 1881.....7,127

For September, 1881.....7,127

For August, 1881.....7,127

For July, 1881.....7,127

For June, 1881.....7,127

For May, 1881.....7,127

For April, 1881.....7,127

For March, 1881.....7,127

For February, 1881.....7,127

For January, 1881.....7,127

For December, 1880.....7,127

For November, 1880.....7,127

For October, 1880.....7,127

For September, 1880.....7,127

For August, 1880.....7,127

For July, 1880.....7,127

For June, 1880.....7,127

For May, 1880.....7,127

For April, 1880.....7,127

For March, 1880.....7,127

For February, 1880.....7,127

For January, 1880.....7,127

For December, 1879.....7,127

For November, 1879.....7,127

For October, 1879.....7,127

For September, 1879.....7,127

For August, 1879.....7,127

For July, 1879.....7,127

For June, 1879.....7,127

For May, 1879.....7,127

For April, 1879.....7,127

For March, 1879.....7,127

For February, 1879.....7,127

For January, 1879.....7,127

For December, 1878.....7,127

For November, 1878.....7,127

For October, 1878.....7,127

For September, 1878.....7,127

For August, 1878.....7,127

For July, 1878.....7,127

For June, 1878.....7,127

For May, 1878.....7,127

For April, 1878.....7,127

For March, 1878.....7,127

For February, 1878.....7,127

For January, 1878.....7,127

For December, 1877.....7,127

For November, 1877.....7,127

For October, 1877.....7,127

For September, 1877.....7,127

For August, 1877.....7,127

For July, 1877.....7,127

For June, 1877.....7,127

For May, 1877.....7,127

For April, 1877.....7,127

For March, 1877.....7,127

For February, 1877.....7,127

For January, 1877.....7,127

For December, 1876.....7,127

For November, 1876.....7,127

For October, 1876.....7,127

For September, 1876.....7,127

For August, 1876.....7,127

For July, 1876.....7,127

For June, 1876.....7,127

For May, 1876.....7,127

For April, 1876.....7,127

For March, 1876.....7,127

For February, 1876.....7,127

For January, 1876.....7,127

For December, 1875.....7,127

For November, 1875.....7,127

For October, 1875.....7,127

For September, 1875.....7,127

For August, 1875.....7,127

For July, 1875.....7,127

For June, 1875.....7,127

For May, 1875.....7,127

For April, 1875.....7,127

For March, 1875.....7,127

For February, 1875.....7,127

For January, 1875.....7,127

For December, 1874.....7,127

For November, 1874.....7,127

For October, 1874.....7,127

For September, 1874.....7,127

For August, 1874.....7,127

For July, 1874.....7,127

For June, 1874.....7,127

For May, 1874.....7,127

For April, 1874.....7,127

For March, 1874.....7,127

For February, 1874.....7,127

For January, 1874.....7,127

For December, 1873.....7,127

For November, 1873.....7,127

For October, 1873.....7,127

For September, 1873.....7,127

For August, 1873.....7,127

For July, 1873.....7,127

For June, 1873.....7,127

For May, 1873.....7,127

For April, 1873.....7,127

For March, 1873.....7,127

For February, 1873.....7,127

For January, 1873.....7,127

For December, 1872.....7,127

For November, 1872.....7,127

For October, 1872.....7,127

For September, 1872.....7,127

For August, 1872.....7,127

For July, 1872.....7,127

For June, 1872.....7,127

For May, 1872.....7,127

For April, 1872.....7,127

For March, 1872.....7,127

For February, 1872.....7,127

For January, 1872.....7,127

For December, 1871.....7,127

For November, 1871.....7,127

For October, 1871.....7,127

For September, 1871.....7,127

For August, 1871.....7,127

For July, 1871.....7,127

For June, 1871.....7,127

For May, 1871.....7,127

For April, 1871.....7,127

For March, 1871.....7,127

For February, 1871.....7,127

For January, 1871.....7,127

For December, 1870.....7,127

For November, 1870.....7,127

For October, 1870.....7,127

For September, 1870.....7,127

For August, 1870.....7,127

For July, 1870.....7,127

For June, 1870.....7,127

For May, 1870.....7,127

For April, 1870.....7,127

For March, 1870.....7,127

For February, 1870.....7,127

For January, 1870.....7,127

For December, 1869.....7,127

For November, 1869.....7,127

For October, 1869.....7,127

For September, 1869.....7,127

For August, 1869.....7,127

For July, 1869.....7,127

For June, 1869.....7,127

For May, 1869.....7,127

For April, 1869.....7,127

For March, 1869.....7,127

For February, 1869.....7,127

For January, 1869.....7,127

For December, 1868.....7,127

For November, 1868.....7,127

For October, 1868.....7,127

For September, 1868.....7

THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY.
PUBLISHERS OF THE
Los Angeles Daily Times, the Sunday Times, and the Saturday Times and Weekly Mirror.
H. G. OTIS, President and General Manager.
W. A. SPALDING, Vice-President.
ALBERT MCARDLAND, Treasurer.
MARIAN OTIS, Secretary.
C. C. ALLEN.
Office: Times Building.
Telephone numbers: Editorial, 674; Business office, 28.
M. E. corner of First and Broadway.
Founded December 4, 1881.
The Los Angeles Times
OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.
VOLUME XXI. ELEVENTH YEAR. NUMBER 243.
TERMS: By Mail, \$9 a year; by carrier \$5 a month, or 20 cents a week. Sunday Times, \$3 a year. Weekly, \$1.50; 6 months, 75 cents.
Guaranteed Average Daily Circulation, July, 10,788 Copies.
Exceeding the combined circulation of all other Los Angeles daily papers.
Entered at the Los Angeles Postoffice for transmission as second-class mail matter.

Liberty and Law!
Security to American homes!
Protection to American industries!
Encouragement to American capital!
American commerce and honest money!
A free ballot and a fair count!
Reciprocity and the Old Flag!

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.
For President,
BENJ. HARRISON, of Indiana.
For Vice-President,
WHITELAW REID, of New York.

THE TIMES is for sale at the Occidental Hotel news stand, San Francisco, price 5 cents per copy.

Persons leaving the city for the summer can have THE TIMES forwarded by express mail carrier to any address at the rate of 50 cents per month, Sunday edition included. The address may be changed as desired if care be taken in all cases to mention both old and new address.

AMUSEMENTS TONIGHT.
AT THE OPERAHOUSE—Gloria.
Some of the things of beauty are a jaw forever.
Why did the Carson Appeal? Because Sam Davis got in the battle!

An organ of the Democracy prints an editorial entitled "Democratic Prospects." They haven't any.

A SAINT LOUIS paper states that Bergman, the assassin of Frick, is a Democrat. Well, what else did anybody expect him to be!

The Chicago Herald says: "Let the people bathe," but they can't do it unless somebody puts an iceberg out in the lake and cools it off.

BETWEEN the hot weather and grade crossings, dwellers in Chicago have very little show to remain with us long enough to enjoy the World's Fair.

GLADSTONE has had his picture taken in a polka-dot shirt. The g.o.m. is getting jiggly giddy this summer, but he isn't wearing his suspenders outside his jacket like Belva Lockwood does.

THE San José Mercury has an able editorial advising young men about "choosing a party." Down this way the young blades choose a party who wears red suspenders and a bell skirt.

THE new duplex pictures of Cleve and Steve are at hand in the newspapers. There is a far-away look of longing in the eyes of each of them that seems to say, "Vote for us, Cassius, and the rest of you, or we ain't in it."

THE California Prohibitionist has already begun to nail the campaign line and to think thoughts about the liar. It had better order another carload of nails, for business in that line is going to be mighty brisk this fall.

HENRY WATKINSON is said to have had "tonsilitis," hence was unable to meet our Billy McKinley in a fierce debate on the tariff question. We desire to gently wonder if that is not a new name for a very common Kentucky complaint! "Tonsilitis!" hell-o!

THE Des Moines Register says: "The days of the sucker are not yet over." Not just yet, but Adlai Stevenson, who is on the teeter with the Stuffed Prophet, was more than half seas over at the Madison Square hurroo the other day, and he is from Illinois.

"There is no place on the Democratic platform for any man to stand who is in the slightest degree tainted with the heresy of protection," says the Chicago Herald. That's right—if you aren't a free trader, pure and simple, you can't play with Grove and Adlai.

THE Toledo Blade propounds the conundrum: "Who has heard from Isaac Pusey Gray since the Chicago convention?" The fact is patent that Ike has become tongue-tied, for the breezes of Indiana have not, waited a wall from him since that sloppy day in June, when Adlai hooked the pie.

COUNTY CLERK WARD is pursuing a new method of registration this year, which, it is hoped, will give good results. He has only eighty-five days, all told, in which to secure a registration of the 25,000 voters of Los Angeles county. Deducting Sundays and holidays leaves only about seventy days for actual work. The County Clerk has therefore adopted the plan of appointing a considerable number of deputies and having each precinct canvassed. This will be no more expensive than the former method, as the pay is graduated by the number of names turned in by each representative, and he is paid only for the work he performs. At the same time there is a deputy on salary in each precinct, whose duty it is to keep a registration office open in that precinct and at the same time explain the Australian ballot system to all who seek information. Mr. Ward thinks there will be less chance for irregularities in the new system than by the old one, as the work will be done more promptly, and there will be a chance to thoroughly revise the returns before the Great Register is made up. The change will be an accommodation to the public, since citizens are not obliged to make a journey to the County clerk's office. It is desirable that every voter in the county should have his name on the list, and all should help to further the work of compilation.

A Plan to Reform Politics.
The Toledo Blade has begun the publication of a series of political pamphlets, of which No. 1—the issue for 1892—is just at hand. It contains an appeal by Hon. J. M. Ashley for the proportional distribution of political power in the legislative Assembly of Ohio, and of every State. Something of the trend of the argument is outlined in the subtitles as follows: "The caucus and convention system must go." "The ballot a dangerous weapon in the hands of the machine." "Gerrymandering a political crime." "United States Senators must be elected by the people." "The office of Vice-President must be abolished."

The pamphlet also embodies President Harrison's appeal against the injustice of the gerrymander. The subject matter of this pamphlet cuts closely into political abuses which have recently been presented to the country in a glaring way, and takes the side of reforms, which have already been advocated at some length by THE TIMES. It is a matter of much interest, therefore, to note the plan of reform proposed by Mr. Ashley.

He proposes, in the first place, to district the State for legislative representation on a strict pro rata basis. Taking the total vote cast for Governor, it is to be divided by 90, and the quotient will be the basis of representation for the lower House. The State is to be divided into 18 Representative and 6 Senate districts, and there are such restrictions as to the lines of districts that anything like a gerrymander would be impossible. Each Representative district would choose 5 Representatives for itself and vote on 3 or 5 Representatives for the State-at-large, and each Senate district would choose 5 Senators and vote on 3 or 5 candidates at-large. The State Senate would consist of 38 or 39 members and the House of Representatives of 93 or 95 members. It is claimed that by this system it would be impossible for a minority of the voters of the State to name a majority of the Legislature, as sometimes happens under the operation of the gerrymander.

Mr. Ashley next proposes to dispense with all of the machinery of ward politics, primaries, caucuses and conventions by holding a preliminary election to nominate candidates for office. These preliminary elections he would have in August each alternate year, and every voter should be privileged to vote for anybody he chooses. If the number of Representatives and Senators at large were fixed at three then the elector could vote for eight Representatives (five for his district and three at large), and for the same number of Senators. He may thus vote for eight different people as candidates for each branch of the Legislature, or he may cumulate his vote and cast eight ballots for one man as Representative and eight for one man as Senator. The four candidates for each position receiving the highest number of votes in this preliminary election are declared the nominees, and in the November succeeding, are voted for by the system already described. Of these the one receiving the highest number of votes, of course, elected.

The same general plan is considered applicable to national, county and city elections.

This, it will be seen, is a radical departure from present methods. It is a step toward a more thoroughly democratic system of government, bringing both the nomination and the election of public officials home to the people at large.

If this system be supplemented by other changes, such as choosing United States Senators by direct vote and dispensing with the electoral college in national elections, then the Government of the United States would approach very nearly to a pure democracy. Of course the feature of delegating power to representatives both to make and execute laws and to choose officials for certain purposes would remain, and herein republicanism would be utilized. The terms democracy and republicanism are here used in their general, not their partisan, sense, of course, and refer to government as exercised by the people direct, instead of by representatives chosen by the people.

The step proposed by the writer is undoubtedly in the right direction, although there will be many differences of opinion as to the methods proposed. We fail to see the advantages of the cumulative system of voting, and fear that it might lead to complications. It is probable, also, that the caucus and convention would not be entirely displaced by the nominating election, since the various parties would feel the necessity of preliminary action to determine the representatives for whom they would cast their votes. However, the action of a caucus or convention would be nothing like the finality that it now is, and the mainspring of the political machine would be broken. If the manipulators who now pack conventions, in a way which we have recently seen illustrated in this section, knew that their work would be set at naught if they failed to name popular candidates, they would not feel justified in going to such lengths as they now do.

That reforms in our political methods are necessary no fair-minded man will dispute. It is not too early to begin the discussion of ways and means of accomplishing such reforms. Every inch of the way will have to be fought over, and it may be years before any fundamental changes can be effected, but that should not discourage the attempt or delay the beginning. We must overcome the evils which beset our system of government or the evils will come and subvert our free institutions. In this light, the Ohio Statesman's plan is very welcome and we hope to see it thoroughly discussed.

Electricity and Photography.
A contemporary calls attention to a discovery attributed to Henri Courtois, a young French chemist and electrician, by which he expects to transmit light waves over a wire by electricity, as sound waves are now transmitted by the telephone. This is a feat which has long been the quest of electricians, and its accomplishment has been announced on several occasions, but never verified by results. If the French savant has solved the riddle which Edison and others of the most advanced inventors of the age have failed in, he has made for himself an immortal name and prepared the way for an industrial revolution.

The benefits of the new utilization of electricity would not be confined simply to the transmission of pictures, autographs, etc., by wire over long distances, but would include all the uses which are now obtained through photography. As it is possible now to photograph an entire printed page so that every word is legible, so then it would be possible to transmit an entire printed page by a single flash over the wire. If this is accomplished we shall be able to have a reproduction of a New York paper in Los Angeles within a half hour or so after the paper goes to press. All of the laborious and comparatively tedious methods of transmitting news by telegraph would thus be obliterated in a single bound. An army of telegraph operators and telegraph editors would find their occupation gone. The leading papers of the country would find their fields immensely extended, and might, by copyright, protect their issues and print an edition almost simultaneously in every large city. Such a sudden advance in civilization is beyond our full comprehension at this time. The idea is sufficient to found an ordinary mortal, but the field of practical electricity is filled with such accomplishments, and it will not do to declare anything an impossibility.

In this connection it is of interest to recall a freak of nature reported in our dispatches a few days ago. In one of the Southern States a flash of lightning prostrated several negroes who had taken shelter beneath a tree. Several of them were killed, some badly stunned. An examination showed that portions of the article on one or two of the victims had been turned white, and on the breast of one was found a photograph of leaves of the overhanging tree. Allowing the truth of the report, which seems to be well authenticated, here is a practical exemplification of the very process which the French savant claims to have discovered. If electricity could thus photograph the leaves of a tree on the breast of a human being, why should it not be able to transmit a photograph by wire?

The filibustering that has been going on in the House to prevent an appropriation for the World's Fair is making the Chicago newspapers sweat blood. The Inter Ocean and Tribune are both getting double-headed about it. Really such a frame of mind in conjunction with Mr. Frahm's best thermometer at 224° is awful to think about.

THE same statesman and recent Chief of the Washington law factory Thomas B. Reed, has again been nominated for Congress, and the Democrats will have another chance to try to down him. But Tommy, dear Tommy will "go" just the same, for the Maine-lacks know a great man when they see him.

CAPT. JOHN CROSS is the subject of warm and deserved commendation in a well-written letter to THE TIMES.

AMUSEMENTS.

AT THE PLAYHOUSES.

ATTRACTIONS TONIGHT—Gloria. A three act comedy farce, by James Mortimer and acted by Charles Frohman's company of artists will be given its initial performance at the Grand Opera-house tonight. The play is founded upon the French *La Tru de Arthur* and is full of absurd situations growing out of most endless complications. There is a plot, and it is a plot, with her a jealous lover, and it follows naturally that there should be ample opportunity for the green-eyed monster to feed himself. Henrietta Crossman, who is the widow in the case, "Olga," is said to be admirable in her treatment of the character, quiet demure and unobtrusive; but there is something truly fetching in her dreary downcast eyelids, and fell destruction to the property of the play. In her middle wicked sidekick glance. The other people in this fine organization are: Frederick Bond, E. J. Henley, Charles Welles, Joseph Allen, May Robson, Margaret Robinson, Edwin Stevens, Thomas A. Wise and William Robson. The sale of seats is reported large.

COMING ATTRACTIONS.—Thursday night next Reed's Collection will be at the Grand Opera-house in the laughable farce-comedy *Hoss and Hoss*. These artists are supported by a fine company, and the piece is said to be the funniest concoction that Charles Reed has ever had a vehicle in which to display his fine talents as a comedian. Collier is a fine foil for Reed, and jointly they are said to give entertainment that ranks A. as a laugh-producer. There will be four performances in this city and one in Los Angeles. Seats are now on sale and are having a lively boom.

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

The audience which greeted the Chautauque musicians last evening at the First Congregational Church was in itself an inspiration. Nearly every one of the thousand chairs in the great auditorium was occupied. If appreciation is indicated by applause, then every one must have been pleased, for everything from beginning to end was endorsed, heartily and persistently. Mansfield never played better, nor could his selections have been improved upon unless, indeed, he were introduced more of Beethoven's compositions. There is nothing in gold or mechanical about Mansfield's music. It is not only at his finger tips but in his soul, and he makes the piano speak as it were, the very thoughts of the composer.

The audience went wild over Kellogg's bird warbling, who seemed to hold in that mysterious throat of his the notes of all the birds in air. He was recalled again and again.

THE CITY COUNCIL.

Routine Business Transacted at Yesterday's Session.

The Regular Reports of Committees and Officers Presented.

A Hitch in the Negotiations for New Fire Hose.

The Necessity for a Plumbing Inspector Urged by the Health Officer—The Outfall Sewer Election Set for August 31.

The City Council met in regular session yesterday morning at the usual time and place, every ward being represented, and disposed of a large budget of routine business.

After the regular preliminaries had been disposed of the Mayor's message, vetoing the ordinance prohibiting the erection of planing mills in the city outside of first district, No. 1, unless at least three-fourths of the property holders in the vicinity protest against it, as published in THE TIMES on Thursday last, was read, and, upon motion of Councilman McGarry, the vote by which the ordinance had been adopted was reconsidered. The matter, upon motion of Councilman Nickell, was thereupon referred to the committee of the whole, to be reported on at 2 o'clock p.m.

The Water Overseer's report, showing the collection of \$3,085.50 from the sales of water during the month of July last, was referred to the City Auditor.

The City Assessor reported as follows:

LETTERS TO THE TIMES.

The Senate—A Timely Suggestion.

WHO IS TO REPRESENT LOS ANGELES AT SACRAMENTO?

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 1, 1892.—[To the Editor of THE TIMES.] Among the other nominations yet to be made—undoubtedly the most important one by the members of Congress for Los Angeles—is the selection of candidates for members of the State Legislature, and it behooves the Republicans in the various districts to put forward very best and ablest men, of proved ability and experience in business matters, who understand the needs of the city and the interests of the people and that of the State. They should be men of high character and integrity, who would stand solid as a rock against all mercenary considerations, and who would be men of high character and integrity, who would stand solid as a rock against all mercenary considerations, and who would be men of high character and integrity, who would stand solid as a rock against all mercenary considerations.

The writer, a citizen of the Sixth Ward, has such a man in mind and desires to propose his name in this article as a suitable candidate for nomination by the Republicans of this city. He is a native-born American, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the city of Los Angeles. He is a man of high character and integrity, who would stand solid as a rock against all mercenary considerations, and who would be men of high character and integrity, who would stand solid as a rock against all mercenary considerations.

JOHN CROSS was born in Oakland county, Michigan, in 1847. He is a native-born American, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the city of Los Angeles. He is a man of high character and integrity, who would stand solid as a rock against all mercenary considerations, and who would be men of high character and integrity, who would stand solid as a rock against all mercenary considerations.

CAPT. JOHN CROSS is the subject of warm and deserved commendation in a well-written letter to THE TIMES.

JOHN CROSS was born in Oakland county, Michigan, in 1847. He is a native-born American, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the city of Los Angeles. He is a man of high character and integrity, who would stand solid as a rock against all mercenary considerations, and who would be men of high character and integrity, who would stand solid as a rock against all mercenary considerations.

THE CITY COUNCIL.

Routine Business Transacted at Yesterday's Session.

The Regular Reports of Committees and Officers Presented.

A Hitch in the Negotiations for New Fire Hose.

The Necessity for a Plumbing Inspector Urged by the Health Officer—The Outfall Sewer Election Set for August 31.

The City Council met in regular session yesterday morning at the usual time and place, every ward being represented, and disposed of a large budget of routine business.

After the regular preliminaries had been disposed of the Mayor's message, vetoing the ordinance prohibiting the erection of planing mills in the city outside of first district, No. 1, unless at least three-fourths of the property holders in the vicinity protest against it, as published in THE TIMES on Thursday last, was read, and, upon motion of Councilman McGarry, the vote by which the ordinance had been adopted was reconsidered. The matter, upon motion of Councilman Nickell, was thereupon referred to the committee of the whole, to be reported on at 2 o'clock p.m.

The Water Overseer's report, showing the collection of \$3,085.50 from the sales of water during the month of July last, was referred to the City Auditor.

The City Assessor reported as follows:

THE CITY COUNCIL.

Routine Business Transacted at Yesterday's Session.

The Regular Reports of Committees and Officers Presented.

A Hitch in the Negotiations for New Fire Hose.

The Necessity for a Plumbing Inspector Urged by the Health Officer—The Outfall Sewer Election Set for August 31.

The City Council met in regular session yesterday morning at the usual time and place, every ward being represented, and disposed of a large budget of routine business.

After the regular preliminaries had been disposed of the Mayor's message, vetoing the ordinance prohibiting the erection of planing mills in the city outside of first district, No. 1, unless at least three-fourths of the property holders in the vicinity protest against it, as published in THE TIMES on Thursday last, was read, and, upon motion of Councilman McGarry, the vote by which the ordinance had been adopted was reconsidered. The matter, upon motion of Councilman Nickell, was thereupon referred to the committee of the whole, to be reported on at 2 o'clock p.m.

The Water Overseer's report, showing the collection of \$3,085.50 from the sales of water during the month of July last, was referred to the City Auditor.

The City Assessor reported as follows:

THE CITY COUNCIL.

Routine Business Transacted at Yesterday's Session.

The Regular Reports of Committees and Officers Presented.

A Hitch in the Negotiations for New Fire Hose.

The Necessity for a Plumbing Inspector Urged by the Health Officer—The Outfall Sewer Election Set for August 31.

The City Council met in regular session yesterday morning at the usual time and place, every ward being represented, and disposed of a large budget of routine business.

After the regular preliminaries had been disposed of the Mayor's message, vetoing the ordinance prohibiting the erection of planing mills in the city outside of first district, No. 1, unless at least three-fourths of the property holders in the vicinity protest against it, as published in THE TIMES on Thursday last, was read, and, upon motion of Councilman McGarry, the vote by which the ordinance had been adopted was reconsidered. The matter, upon motion of Councilman Nickell, was thereupon referred to the committee of the whole, to be reported on at 2 o'clock p.m.

The Water Overseer's report, showing the collection of \$3,085.50 from the sales of water during the month of July last, was referred to the City Auditor.

The City Assessor reported as follows:

